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3. Even; uniform.
He laughs at all the vulgar cares and fears,
At their vain triumphs, and their vainer tears;
An equal temper in his mind he found,
When fortune flatter'd him, and when the frown'd. *Dryden.*
Think not of me: perhaps my equal mind
May learn to bear the fate the gods allot me. *Smith.*
 4. In just proportion.
It is not permitted me to make my commendations equal
to your merit. *Dryden's Fab. Dedication.*
 5. Impartial; neutral.
Each to his proper fortune stand or fall;
Equal and unconcern'd I look on all:
Rutilians, Trojans, are the same to me,
And both shall draw the lots their fates decree. *Dryd. Æn.*
 6. Indifferent.
They who are not disposed to receive them, may let them
alone, or reject them; it is equal to me. *Cheyne's Phil. Prin.*
 7. Equitable; advantageous alike to both parties.
He submitted himself, and sware to all equal conditions. *2 Mac. xiii. 23.*
 8. Upon the same terms.
They made the married, orphans, widows, yea and the
aged also, equal in spoils with themselves. *2 Mac. viii. 30.*
- EQUAL**. *n. f.* [from the adjective.]
1. One not inferior or superiour to another.
He is enamour'd on Hero: I pray you, dissuade him from
her; she is no equal for his birth. *Sh. Much Ado about Nothing.*
He would make them all equals to the citizens of Rome. *2 Mac. ix. 15.*
- Those who were once his equals, envy and defame him,
because they now see him their superiour; and those who
were once his superiours, because they look upon him as their
equal. *Addison's Spectator, N^o. 256.*
- To my dear equal, in my native land,
My plighted vow I gave: I his receiv'd:
Each swore with truth; with pleasure each believ'd:
The mutual contract was to heav'n convey'd. *Prior.*
2. One of the same age.
I profited in the Jews religion above many my equals in
mine own nation. *Gal. i. 14.*
- TO EQUAL**. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To make one thing or person equal to another.
2. To rise to the same state with another person.
I know no body so like to equal him, even at the age he
wrote most of them, as yourself. *Trumbull to Pope.*
3. To be equal to.
One whose all not equals Edward's moiety. *Shakespeare.*
 4. To recompense fully.
Then fought siccheus through the shady grove,
Who answer'd all her cares, and equal'd all her love. *Dryd.*
Nor you, great queen, these offices repent,
Which he will equal, and perhaps augment. *Dryden's Virg.*
- TO EQUALISE**. *v. a.* [from *equal*.]
1. To make even.
To equalise accounts we will allow three hundred years,
and so long a time as we can manifest from the Scripture. *Bro.*
2. To be equal to: a fence not used.
That would make the moved body, remaining what it is,
in regard of its bigness, to equalise and fit a thing bigger than
it is. *Digby on Bodies.*
- Ye lofty beeches, tell this matchless dame,
That if together ye fed all one flame,
It could not equalise the hundredth part
Of what her eyes have kindled in my heart. *Waller.*
- EQUALITY**. *n. f.* [from *equal*.]
1. Likeness with regard to any quantities compared.
Equality of two domestick powers,
Breeds scrupulous faction: the hated, grown to strength,
Are newly grown to love. *Shakespeare, Anthony and Cleopatra.*
2. The same degree of dignity.
One shall rise,
Of proud ambition; who, not content
With fair equality, fraternal state,
Will arrogate dominion undeserv'd,
Over his brethren. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. xii. l. 26.*
According to this equality wherein God hath placed all
mankind, with relation to himself, in all the relations between
man and man there is a mutual dependence. *Swift.*
3. Evenness; uniformity; constant tenour; equability.
Measure out the lives of men, and periodically define the
alterations of their tempers, conceive a regularity in muta-
tions, with an equality in constitutions, and forget that variety
which physicians therein discover. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. iv. c. 4.*
- EQUALLY**. *adv.* [from *equal*.]
1. In the same degree with another person or thing; alike.
To reconcile mens vices to their fears is the aim of all the
various schemes and projects of sin, and is equally intended
by atheism and immorality. *Rogers, Sermon 15.*
They are equally impatient of their condition, equally
tempted with the wages of unrighteousness, as if they were
indeed poor. *Rogers, Sermon 2.*- 2. Evenly; equably; uniformly.

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- If the motion of the sun were as unequal as of a ship,
sometimes slow, and at others swift; or, if being constantly
equally swift, it yet was not circular, and produced not the
same appearances, it would not help us to measure time more
than the motion of a comet does. *Lake.*
3. Impartially.
We shall use them,
As we shall find their merits and our safety
May equally determine. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
- EQUANGULAR**. *adj.* [from *equus* and *angulus*, Latin.] Con-
sisting of equal angles.
- EQUANIMITY**. *n. f.* [from *equanimitas*, Latin.] Evenness of mind
neither elated nor depressed.
- EQUANIMOUS**. *adj.* [from *equanimis*, Latin.] Even; not dejected;
not elated.
- EQUATION**. *n. f.* [from *equare*, Latin.] The investigation of a
mean proportion collected from the extremities of excess and
defect, to be applied to the whole.
We are to find out the extremities on both sides, and from
and between them the middle daily motions of the sun along
the Ecliptick; and to frame tables of equation of natural days,
to be applied to the mean motion by addition or subtraction,
as the case shall require. *Holler on Time.*
- By an argument taken from the equations of the times of the
eclipses of Jupiter's satellites, it seems that light is propagated
in time, spending in its passage from the sun to us about seven
minutes of time. *Newton's Opt.*
- EQUATION**. [In algebra.] Is an expression of the same quan-
tity in two dissimilar terms, but of equal value; as $3x = 36d$. *Didi.*
- EQUATOR**. [In astronomy.] The difference between the time
marked out by the sun's apparent motion, and the time that
is measured by its real or middle motion; according to which
clocks and watches ought to be adjusted. *Didi.*
- EQUATOR**. *n. f.* [from *equator*, Latin.] On the earth, or equi-
noctial in the heavens, is a great circle, whose poles are the
poles of the world. It divides the globe into two equal parts,
the northern and southern hemispheres. It passes through the
east and west points of the horizon; and at the meridian is
raised as much above the horizon as is the complement of the
latitude of the place. Whenever the sun comes to this circle,
it makes equal days and nights all round the globe, because he
then rises due east and sets due west, which he doth at no
other time of the year. *Harris.*
- By reason of the convexity of the earth, the eye of man,
under the equator, cannot discover both the poles; neither
would the eye, under the poles, discover the sun in the
equator. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. vi. c. 5.*
- On the other side the equator there is much land still re-
maining undiscovered. *Ray on the Creation.*
- Rocks rich in gems, and mountains big with mines,
That on the high equator ridge rise,
Whence many a bustling stream auriferous plays. *Thomson.*
- EQUATORIAL**. *adj.* [from *equator*.] Pertaining to the equator;
taken at the equator.
- The planets have spheroidal figures, and obliquities of
their equatorial to their ecliptic planes. *Cheyne.*
- EQUESTRIAN**. *adj.* [from *equus*, Latin.]
1. Appearing on horseback.
An equestrian lady appeared upon the plains. *Spectator.*
2. Skilled in horsemanship.
 3. Belonging to the second rank in Rome.
- EQUERRY**. *n. f.* [from *equus*, Dutch.] Master of the horse.
- EQUICURIAL**. *adj.* [from *equus* and *curia*, Latin.]
1. Having the legs of an equal length.
2. Having the legs of an equal length, and longer than the
base; isosceles.
- An equicurve triangle goes upon a certain proportion of
length and breadth. *Digby on the Seal.*
- We begin with Saturn, and successively draw lines from
angle to angle, until seven equicurve triangles be described.
Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. vi. c. 22.
- EQUIDISTANT**. *adj.* [from *equus* and *distans*, Latin.] At the same
distance.
- The fixt stars are not all placed in the same concave spheri-
cal superficies, and equidistant from us, as they seem to be.
Ray on the Creation.
- EQUIDISTANTLY**. *adv.* [from *equidistant*.] At the same
distance.
- The liver, though seated on the right side, yet by the sub-
clavian division equidistantly communicates unto either arm.
Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. iv. c. 4.
- EQUIFORMITY**. *n. f.* [from *equus* and *forma*, Latin.] Uniform
equality.
- No diversity or difference, but a simplicity of parts and
equiformity of motion. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. iv. c. 5.*
- EQUILATERAL**. *adj.* [from *equus* and *latus*, Latin.] Having all
sides equal.
- Circles or squares, or triangles equilateral, which are all
figures of equal lines, can differ but in greater or lesser. *Bacon.*
Trifling utility appears in their twelve signs of the zo-
diack.

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- diack and their aspects: why no more aspects than diametri-
cally opposite, and such as make equilateral figures? *Bentley.*
- TO EQUILIBRATE**. *v. a.* [from *equilibrium*.] To balance
equally; to keep even with equal weight on each side.
- If the point of the knife, drawn over the loadstone, have
in this affrication been drawn from the equator of the load-
stone towards the pole, it will attract one of the extremes of
an equilibrated magnetick needle. *Boyle's Experiments.*
- The bodies of fishes are equilibrated with the water in which
they swim. *Arbuthnot on Air.*
- EQUILIBRATION**. *n. f.* [from *equilibrium*.] The act
of keeping the balance even.
- The accession of bodies upon, or secession thereof from the
earth's surface, perturb not the equilibration of either hemi-
sphere. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. i. c. 2.*
- In so great a variety of motions, as running, leaping, and
dancing, nature's laws of equilibration are always observed.
Derham's Physico-Theology.
- EQUILIBRIUM**. *n. f.* [Latin.]
1. Equipoise; equality of weight.
2. Equality of evidence, motives, or powers of any kind.
Things are not left to an equilibrium, to hover under an
indifference whether they shall come to pass, or not come to
pass. *South's Sermons.*
- It is in equilibrium
If deities defend or no;
Then let th' affirmative prevail,
As requisite to form my tale. *Prior.*
- Health consists in the equilibrium between those two powers,
when the fluids move so equally that they don't press upon the
solids with a greater force than they can bear. *Ariuth. on Alim.*
- EQUINECESSARY**. *adj.* [from *equus* and *necessarius*, Latin.] Need-
ful in the same degree.
- For both to give blows and to carry,
In fights, are equinecessary. *Hudibras, p. i. cant. 3.*
- EQUINOCTIAL**. *n. f.* [from *equus* and *nox*, Latin.] The line that
encompasses the world at an equal distance from either pole, to
which circle when the sun comes, he makes equal days and
nights all over the globe.
- EQUINOCTIAL**. *adj.* [from *equinox*.]
1. Pertaining to the equinox.
- Thrice th' equinoctial line
He circled; four times cross'd the car of night
From pole to pole, traversing each colure. *Milton's Pa. Lost.*
Some say the sun
Was bid turn reins from th' equinoctial road,
Like distant breadth. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. x.*
2. Happening about the time of the equinoxes.
 3. Being near the equinoctial line; having the properties of
things near the equator.
- In vain they covet shades, and Thracia's gales,
Pining with equinoctial heat. *Phillips.*
- EQUINOCTIALLY**. *adv.* [from *equinoctial*.] In the direction of
the equinoctial.
- They may be refrigerated incanclantly, or somewhat equi-
noctially; that is, towards the eastern and western points. *Brown.*
- EQUINOX**. *n. f.* [from *equus* and *nox*, Latin.]
1. Equinoxes are the precise times in which the sun enters into
the first point of Aries and Libra; for then, moving exactly
under the equinoctial, he makes our days and nights equal.
This he doth twice a year, about the 21st of March and 23d
of September, which therefore are called the vernal and autumnal
equinoxes. *Harris.*

It ariseth not unto Biarmia, and heliacally about the au-
tumnal equinox. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. iv. c. 13.*

The time when this kid was taken out of the womb was
about the vernal equinox. *Ray on the Creation.*

'Twas now the month in which the world began,
If March beheld the first created man;
And since the vernal equinox, the sun
In Aries twelve degrees or more had run. *Dryden.*

 2. Equality; even measure. Improper.

Do but see his vice;
'Tis to his virtues a just equinox.
The one as long as th' other. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

 3. Equinoctial wind: a poetical use.
The passage yet was good; the wind, 'tis true,
Was somewhat high, but that was nothing new,
No more than usual equinoxes blew. *Dryden.*

EQUINOXIAL. *adj.* [from *equus* and *nox*, Latin.] Having
the same number; consisting of the same number.

This talent of gold, though not equinumerant, nor yet equi-
ponderant, as to any other; yet was equivalent to some cor-
respondent talent in brass. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*

TO EQUIP. *v. a.* [from *equippus*, French.]
1. To furnish for a horseman or cavalier.

 2. To furnish; to accoutre; to dress out.

The country are led astray in following the town; and
equipped in a ridiculous habit, when they fancy themselves in
the height of the mode. *Addison's Spectator, N^o. 129.*

EQUIPAGE. *n. f.* [from *equipage*, French.]
1. Furniture for a horseman.

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2. Carriage of state; vehicle.
Winged spirits, and chariots wing'd,
From th' armory of God; where stand of old
Myriads, between two brazen mountains lodg'd
Against a solemn day, harnells'd at hand,
Celestial equipage! *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. vii. l. 203.*
3. Attendance; retinue.
Think what an equipage thou hast in air,
And view with scorn two pages and a chair. *Pope.*
4. Accoutrements; furniture.
Soon as thy dreadful trump begins to sound,
The god of war, with his fierce equipage,
Thou do'st awake, sleep never he so found. *Fairy Queen.*
I will not lend thee a penny.—
I will retort the sum in equipage. *Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*
- EQUIPAGED**. *adj.* [from *equipage*.] Accoutred; attended;
with fine habits; with splendid retinue.
She forth issued with a goodly train
Of squires and ladies, equipaged well,
And entertained them right fairly, as befell. *Fairy Queen.*
- EQUIPONDENCY**. *n. f.* [from *equus* and *penderis*, Latin.] The act of
hanging in equipoise; not determined either way.
Doubtless the will of man, in the state of innocence, had
an entire freedom, a perfect equipondency and indifference to
either part of the contradiction, to stand or not to stand. *Scutb.*
- EQUIPMENT**. *n. f.* [from *equip*.]
1. The act of equipping or accoutering.
2. Accoutrement; equipage.
- EQUIPOISE**. *n. f.* [from *equus*, Latin, and *pois*, French.] Equality
of weight; equilibration; equality of force.
In the temperate zone of our life there are few bodies at
such an equipoise of humours; but that the prevalency of some
one indisposeth the spirits. *Glanville's Scept. c. 14.*
- EQUIPOLENCY**. *n. f.* [from *equus* and *pollentia*, Latin.] Equality
of force or power.
- EQUIPOLLENT**. *adj.* [from *equipollens*, Lat.] Having equal power
or force; equivalent.
- Votary resolution is made equipollent to custom, even in
matter of blood. *Bacon's Essays, Civil and Moral.*
- EQUIPONDERANCE**. *n. f.* [from *equus* and *ponderus*, Latin.] Equa-
lity of weight; equipoise. *Diect.*
- EQUIPONDERANT**. *adj.* [from *equus* and *ponderans*, Latin.] Being
of the same weight.
- Their lungs may serve to render their bodies equiponderant
to the water. *Ray on the Creation.*
- A column of air, of any given diameter, is equiponderant
to a column of quicksilver of between twenty-nine and thirty
inches height. *Leake.*
- TO EQUIPONDERATE**. *v. n.* [from *equus* and *pondero*, Latin.] To
weigh equal to any thing.
- The heaviness of any weight doth increase proportionably to
its distance from the center: thus one pound A at D, will equi-
ponderate unto two pounds at B, if the distance AD is double
unto AB. *Wilkins's Mathem. Magick.*
- EQUIPONDOUS**. *adj.* [from *equus* and *podus*, Lat.] Equilibrated;
equal on either part.
- The Scepticks affected an indifferent equipondous neutrality,
as the only means to their ataraxia. *Glanville's Scept. c. 27.*
- EQUITABLE**. *adj.* [from *equitabilis*, French.]
1. Just; due to justice.
- It seems but equitable to give the artists leave to name them
as they please. *Boyle's Scept. Chym.*
2. Loving justice; candid; impartial.
- EQUITABLY**. *adv.* [from *equitable*.] Justly; impartially.
- EQUITY**. *n. f.* [from *equus*, French; *equitas*, Latin.]
1. Justice; right; honesty.
- Foul subornation is predominant,
And equity exil'd your highness' lands. *Shakespeare, Henry VI.*
- Christianity secures both the private interests of men and
the publick peace, enforcing all justice and equity. *Tillotson.*
2. Impartiality.
Liking their own somewhat better than other men's, even
because they are their own, they must in equity allow us to be
like unto them in this affection. *Hooker, b. iv. f. 13.*
3. [In law.] The rules of decision observed by the court of
Chancery.
- EQUIVALENCE**. *n. f.* [from *equus* and *valens*, Latin.] Equality of
power or worth.
- Must the servant of God be assured that which he nightly
prays for shall be granted? Yes, either formally or by way of
equivalence, either that or something better. *Hamm. Prae. Cat.*
- That there is any equivalence or parity of worth betwixt
the good we do to our brother, and the good we hope for
from God, all good Protestants do deny. *Smalbridge.*
- Civil causes are equivalent unto criminal causes, and of as
great importance; but that this equivalence only respects the
careful and diligent admission of proofs. *Ashe's Parergon.*
- TO EQUIVALENCE**. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To equiponde-
rate; to be equal to.
- Whether the transgression of Eve seducing did not exceed
Adam seduced, or whether the resistibility of his reason did
not.